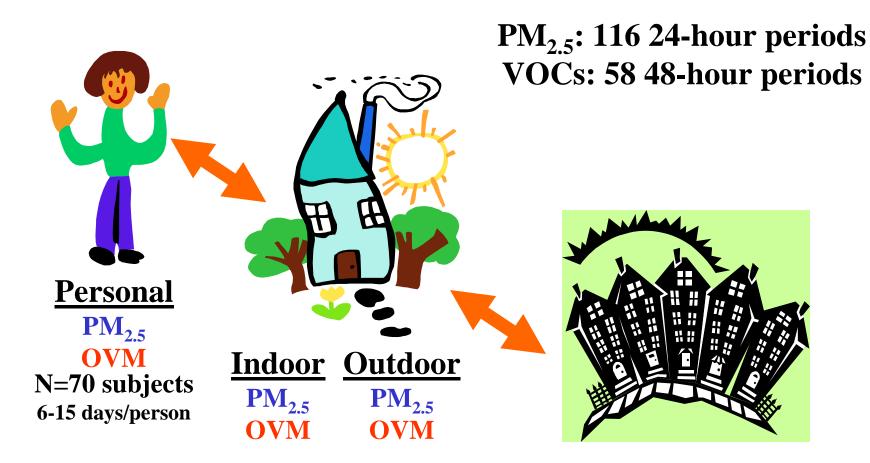
Minneapolis - St. Paul - A Comparison of Community, Residential, and Personal Exposure

Funding Sources: EPA STAR Grants GR825241-01-0 and R827928-010

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Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, St. Paul
John Adgate, Ken Sexton,
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Thomas Stock, Maria Morandi
University of Texas, Houston

Outline

- Study design
- Outdoor (O), Indoor (I) and Personal
 (P) monitoring
- Modeling procedures and results
- Comparing model results OIP monitoring
- Conclusions





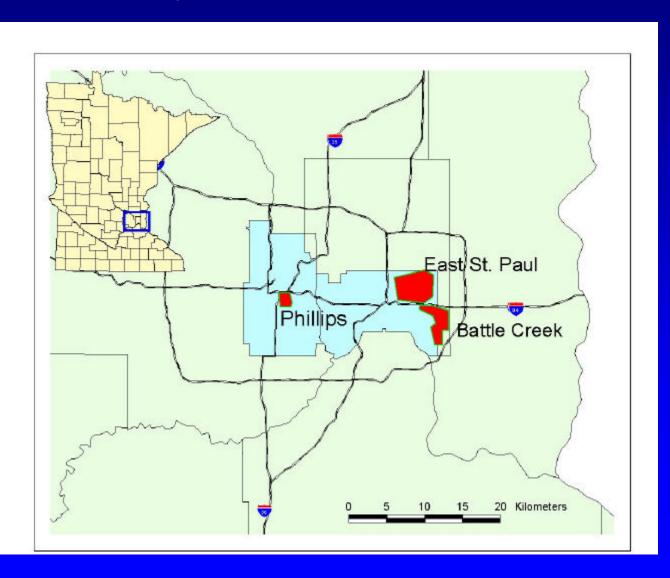
Neighborhood

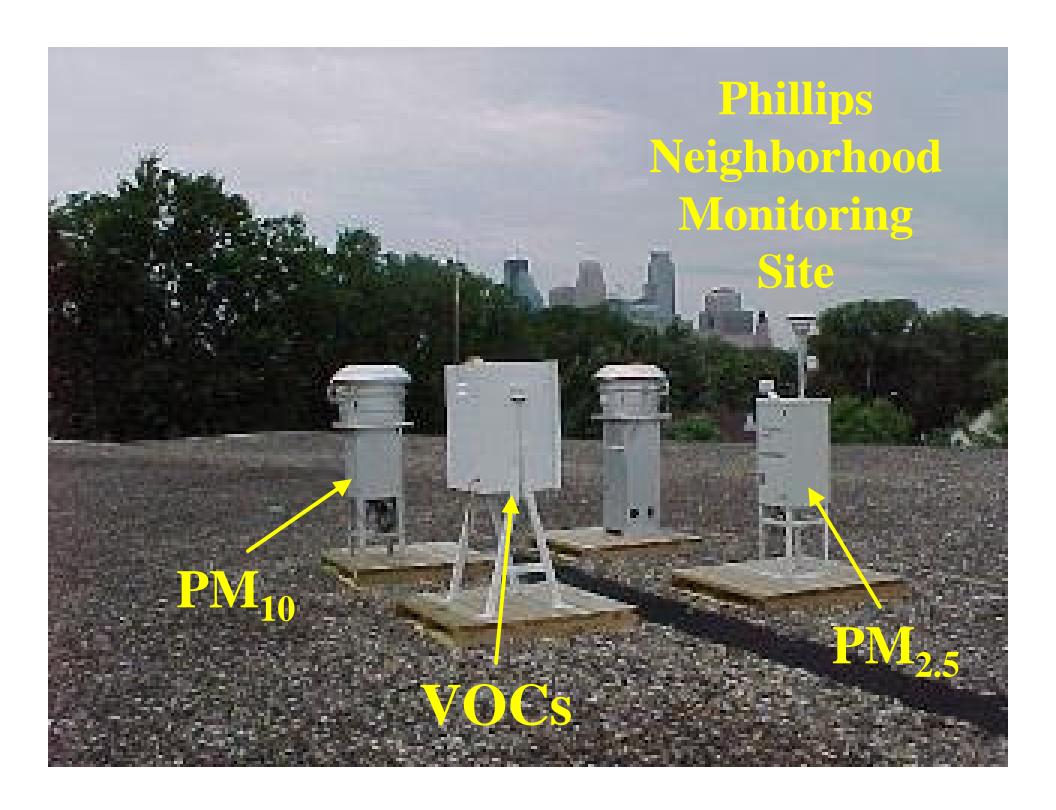
PM_{2.5} (FRM)
OVM
VOC Canister
N=3

Central Site

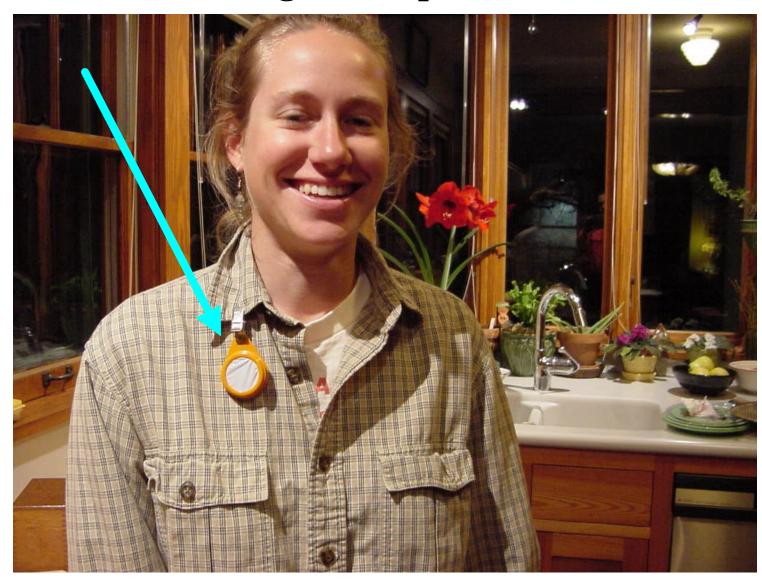
PM_{2.5} (FRM)
VOC Canister
N=2

Study Communities





3M Personal Organic Vapor Monitor (OVM)



VOCs Modeled/Measured

Modeled & Meas. (Badges & FRM)	Modeled (but no badge meas.)	Measurable with Badges
Benzene*	1,3-Butadiene	Carbon tetrachloride
Chloroform	Styrene	a-Pinene
p-Dichlorobenzene	Naphthalene	b-Pinene
Ethylbenzene		d-Limonene
Methylene Chloride		
PERC		
Toluene		
Trichloroethylene		
m,p-Xylene/o-Xylene		7

Air Dispersion Modeling

- Model = ISCST3 version 01001 (EPA regulatory model)
- Met data = 1999 MSP airport
- Modeled times = 58 48-hour periods corresponding to measurements
- Receptors = monitoring sites and participant homes

Sources

- Point Sources large stationary sources inventoried individually (424 in metro)
- Mobile Sources cars, trucks, planes, trains, boats, construction equipment, farm equipment, off-road vehicles, lawn and garden equipment, etc. (apportioned to census tracts)
- Area Sources smaller stationary sources inventoried collectively (22 categories apportioned to census tracts)

Point Sources

- Emissions of 82 pollutants using RAPIDS
- Company review of emission estimates
- Source locations by GIS addressmatching + GPS
- Stack parameters averaged over all sources at a facility from (by priority):
 - 1 DELTA (state permitting system)
 - 2 Default OTAG values by SCC code
 - 3 Average OTAG values

Mobile Sources - On-Road and Non-Road

- Miles of each road category in each census tract calculated using GIS
- MnDOT traffic count data obtained (counts by county and road category)
- Used GIS to calculate VMT in census tract
- Emission Factors (per VMT) from RAPIDS (based on Mobile 5 model)
- Emissions assigned to census tract and modeled as an area source

Mobile Sources - Rail and Air

- RAPIDS rail emission were apportioned to census tracts based on the length of rail line in the tract
- Airport-related emissions from each airport in RAPIDS were apportioned to the census tract containing the airport

Area Source Categories - 1

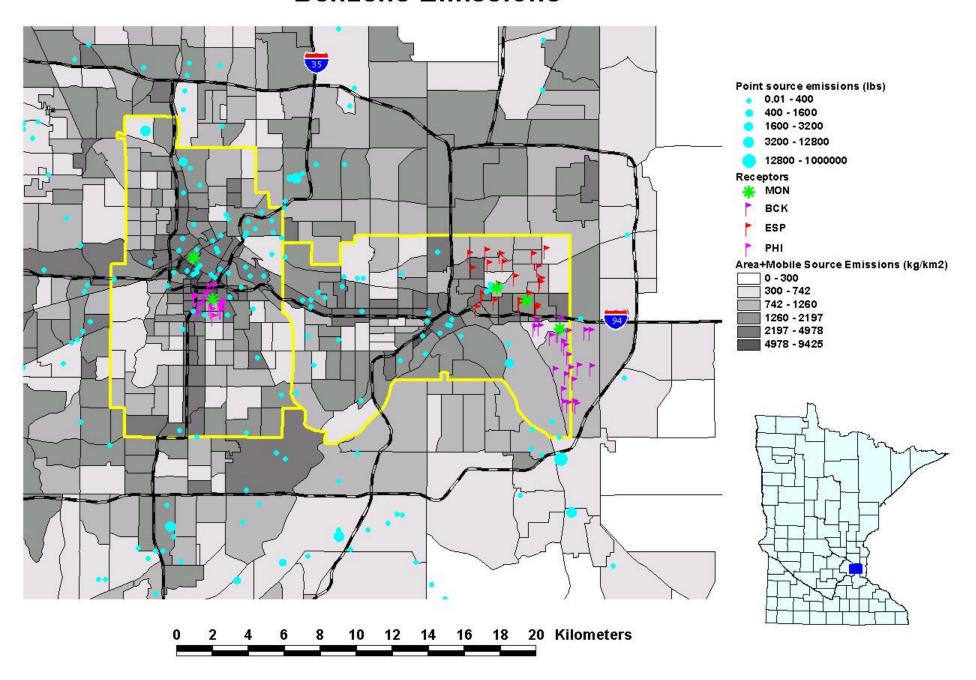
Agricultural Pesticide	
Application	Not Done (no VOCs from study)
Architectural Surface	
Coatings	Population parsing
Asphalt Paving	Not Done (no VOCs from study)
Auto Body Refinishing	Population parsing
Chromium Electroplating	Not Done (no VOCs from study)
Consumer and Commercial	
Solvent Use	Population parsing
Dry Cleaning	Population parsing
Gasoline Marketing	Population parsing
Graphic Arts	Population parsing
Hospital Sterilizers	Population parsing
Human Cremation	Not Done (no VOCs from study)

Area Source Categories - 2

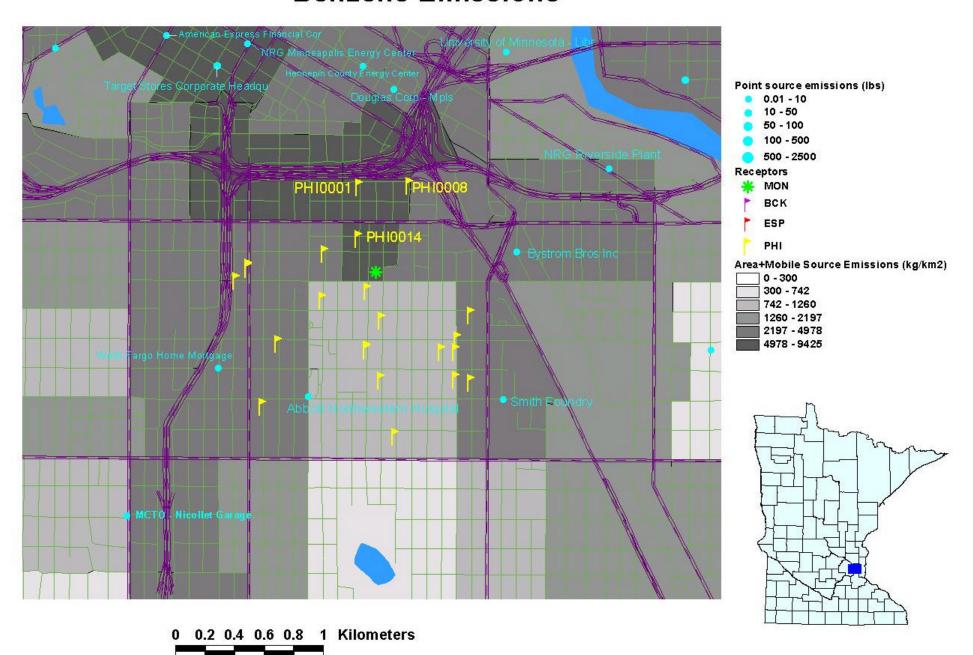
Industrial Surface Coating	Population parsing
Landfills	Assign to Census Tract
Marine Vessel Loading etc.	Not Done (only Duluth)
Prescribed Burning	Not Done (data not available)
Public Owned Treatment Works	Done as Point Sources
Residential Fuel Combustion	Population parsing
Residential Wood Combustion	Population parsing
Solvent Cleaning	Population parsing
Structure Fires	Population parsing
Traffic Markings	Lane Miles
Wild Fires	Area

	Point Source Emissions (%)	Mobile Source Emissions (%)	Area Source Emissions (%)
BENZENE	0.5%	88.0%	11.5%
1,3-BUTADIENE	1.1%	89.3%	9.6%
CHLOROFORM	3.7%	0.0%	96.3%
ETHYLBENZENE	3.7%	93.6%	2.7%
MeCI	38.9%	0.0%	61.1%
PERC	17.7%	0.0%	82.3%
STYRENE	20.1%	78.6%	1.3%
TOLUENE	3.1%	60.1%	36.7%
TCE	63.5%	0.0%	36.5%
XYLENES	4.7%	62.7%	32.6% ₁₅

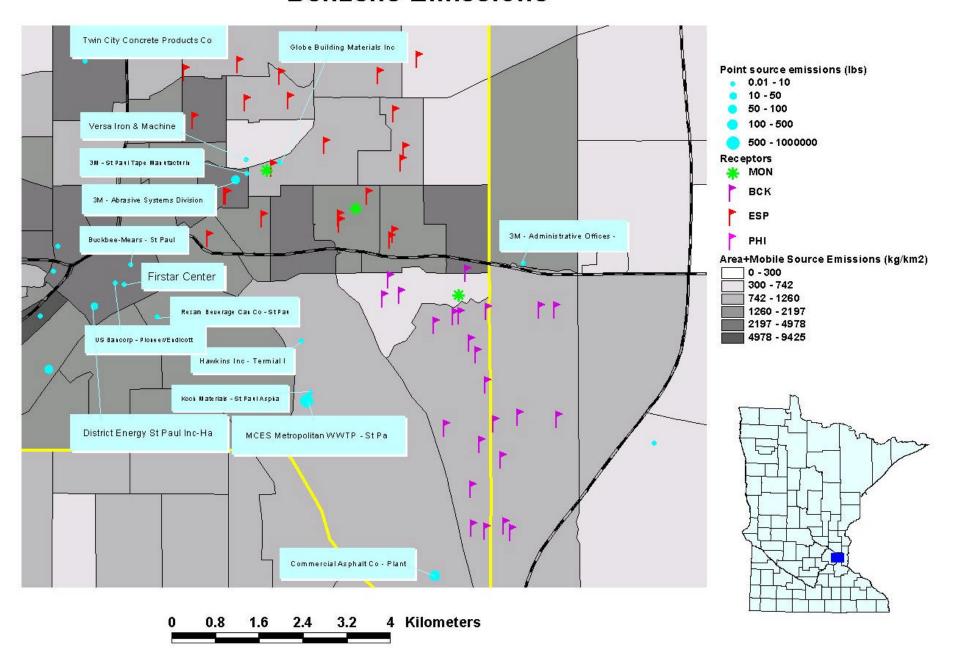
Benzene Emissions

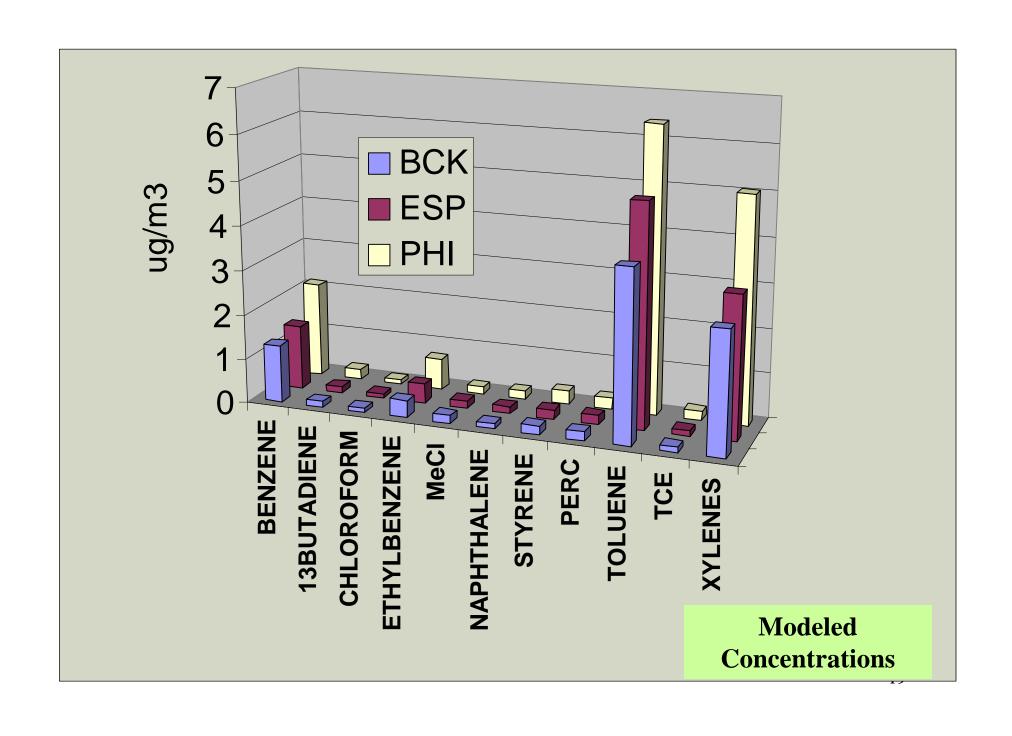


Benzene Emissions

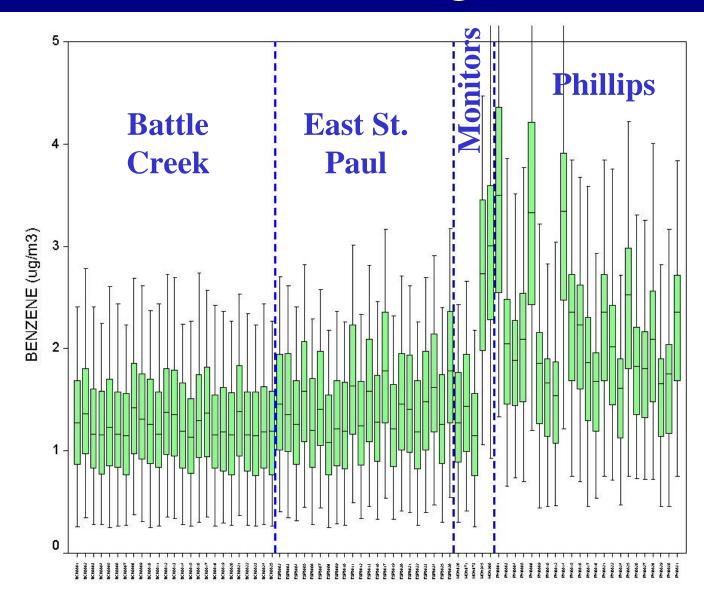


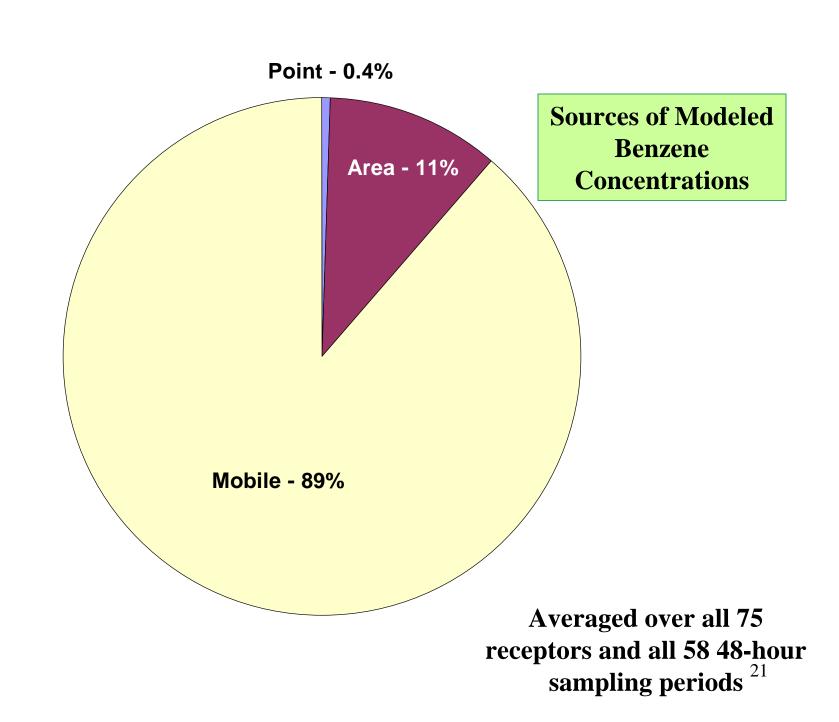
Benzene Emissions

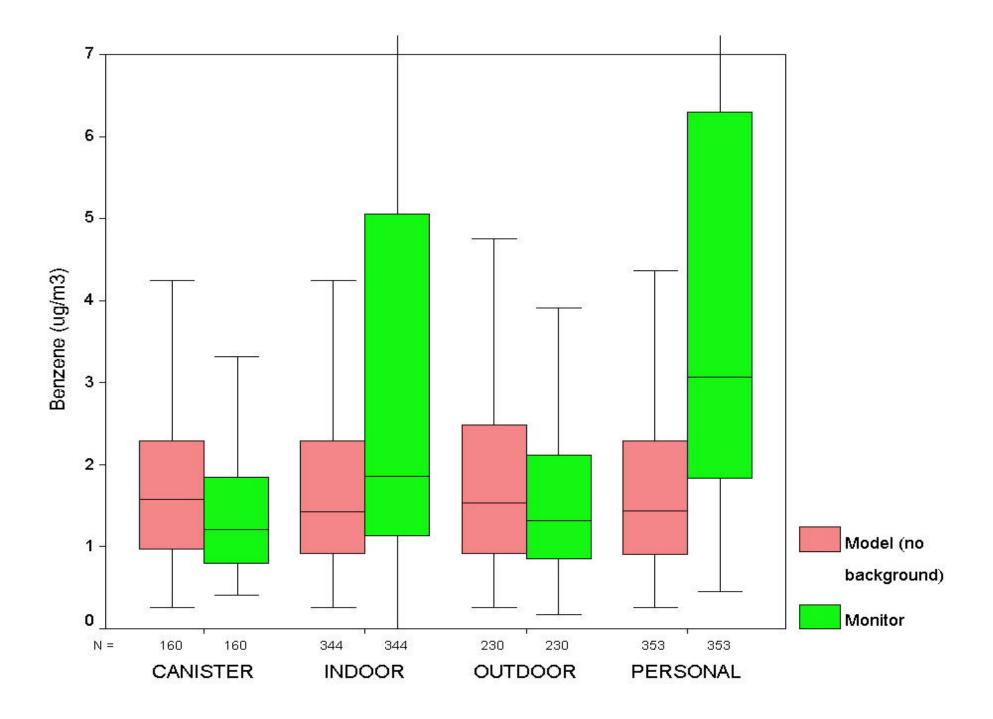


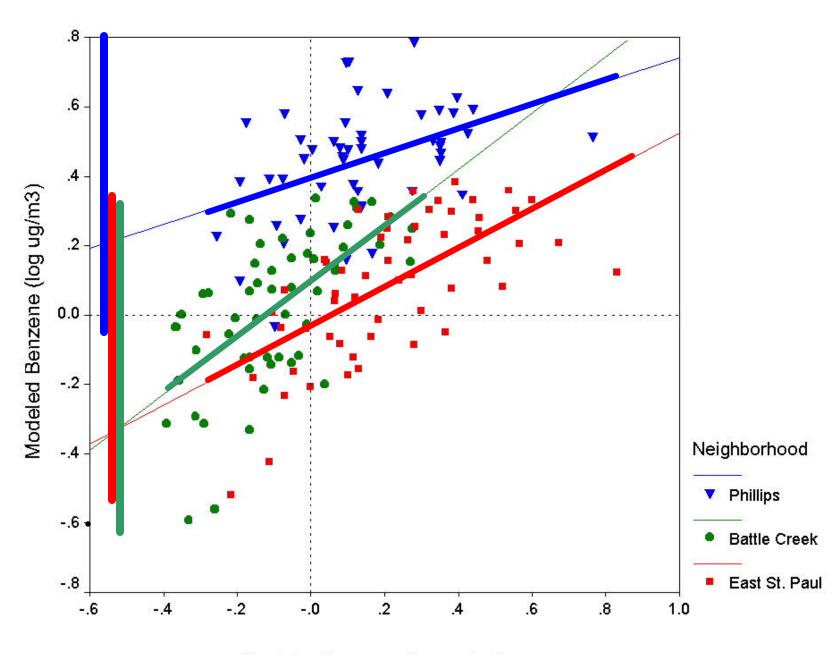


Benzene Modeling Results

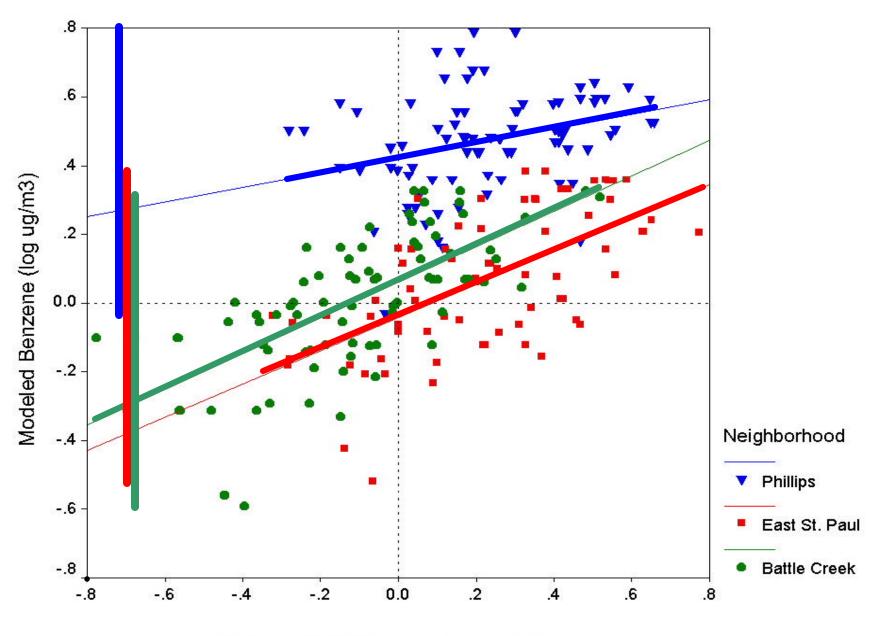




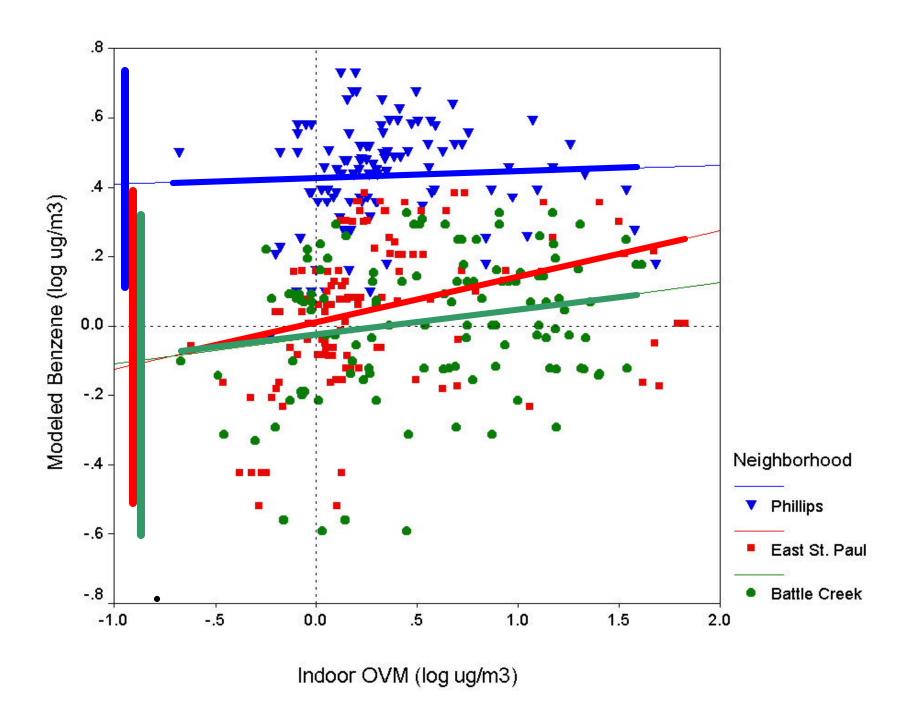


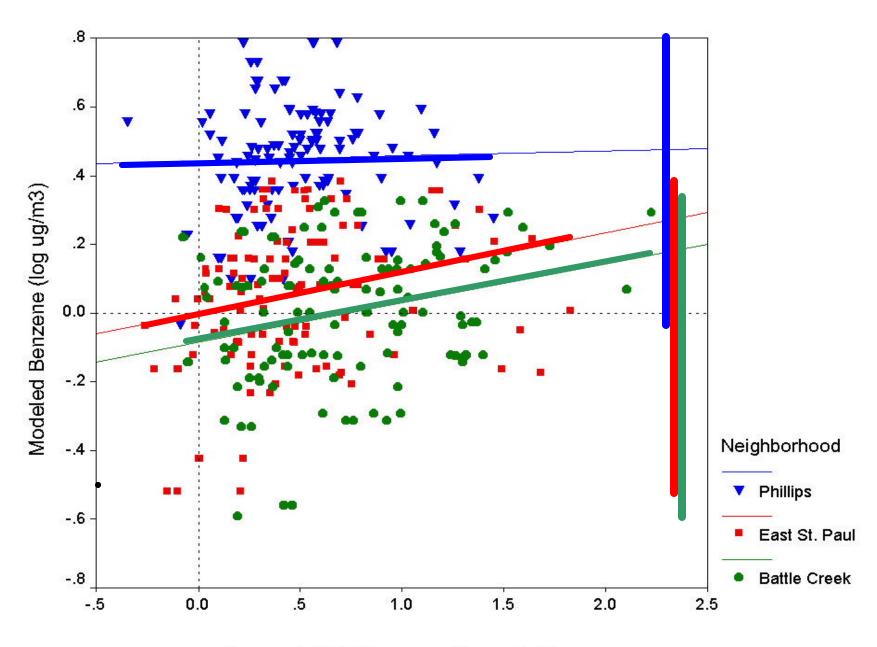


Canister Benzene (log ug/m3)



Outdoor OVM Benzene (log ug/m3)





Personal OVM Benzene (log ug/m3)

Regressions (Adj R²) between Modeled and Monitored Conc.

		• 4	& Outdoor			V 1 0V7V5			Personal			
Pollutant	Ca	Canis te rs		OVMs			Indoor OVMs			OVMs		
	BCK	ESP	PHI	BCK	ESP	PHI	BCK	ESP	PHI	BCK	ESP	PHI
Benzene	0.38	0.43	0.16	0.44	0.37	0.08	0.04	0.09	-0.01	0.06	0.05	-0.01
Carbon Tetrachloride	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Chloroform	-0.03	0.02	0.36	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.01	-0.01
Ethylbenzene	0.32	0.40	0.17	0.42	0.32	0.04	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.08	0.02	-0.01
MeCL	-0.02	0.03	0.19	-0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
Styrene	-0.02	0.13	0.12	0.01	0.12	-0.02	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.01
PERC	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.01	0.14	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Toluene	0.50	0.46	0.19	-0.02	0.08	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.07	-0.01	0.02
TCE	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Xylenes	0.36	0.39	0.19	0.51	0.34	0.09	0.01	0.05	-0.01	0.07	0.02	-0.01
		p less than or equal to 0.05 and $R2 > 0.1$										
		p less than or equal to 0.001 and $R2 > 0.2$										

Conclusions

- Generally for measured VOCs:
 Personal > Indoor > Outdoor
- The ISC model reasonably predicts outdoor VOC concentrations in 2 of 3 communities, likely because the emission inventory is more accurate and/or the area sources less complex

Conclusions (Con.)

- In Phillips, where sources are more complex and mobile source dominated, the ISC model is less accurate
- The model appears to over predict low concentrations and under predict high concentrations
- The model fails to predict high VOC concentrations found in indoor and personal air

Acknowledgements

- STAR Grants GR825241-01-0 and R827928-010
- HAPS study participants in the Phillips, East St. Paul, and Battle Creek Communities
- Study staff: Nick Hill, Avuna Sreenath, Tina Ojala, Patty Skogrand and the HAPS field team
- Data base management: Mark Bollenbeck and Allen Broderius.